BOMBAY GAZETTE

Volume 27. Wednesday, April 3, 1816. Number 1348.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. —Dated this 27th day of March, 1816.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

BENGAL

PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED THE 1ST OCT. 1815.

NOTICE.—In order to afford every facility to Subscribers in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and that Residents therein may participate in the benefits that the encreasing capital must be productive of to the rising population of India; the Directors have appointed Messrs. BINNEY and Co. of Madras, and Messrs. FORBES and Co. of Bombay, to be Agents to this Society—of whom the printed Regulations, and Forms for Subscribers to fill up, may be obtained in the same manner as on reference to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. PALMER and Co. who are the Treasurers.

Subscriptions subject to Interest on the Amount of the respective Premiums from the 1st of October 1815, to the day of entry, including Agent's Charges, will continue to be received for the First Class until the 31st of December 1816, when the Books will close, and the amount subscribed accumulate until the expiration of the first 14 years; after which, a Dividend of the whole capital will be made to the Survivors, conformably to the 24th Article of the Regulations, which are published for general information in the Calcutta Directories for the present year. The number of Shares already entered is (678) Six Hundred and Seventy-eight.

By Authority of the Directors:

THOMAS KING,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
21st February, 1816.

Published

With BLANK PAGES after the EUROPEAN PLAN,

AND

READY FOR DELIVERY,

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

The Bombay Almanac,

AND

MEMORANDUM BOOK,

FOR THE YEAR 1816.

PRICE—4 RUPEES.

MADEIRA WINE, *LISBON D°* AND PORT D°

SIR ROGER DE FARIA has for Sale, in his Godowns, opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines, imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish;* which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty old and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a competent Judge for this Market.

RUPEES PIPE.

Madeira pretty old from 450 to 550 Ditto.
Lisbon ditto at.....300 Ditto
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at.....125 each
Ditto Ditto in fifths at.....100 each

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles in 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz.
Lisbon at.....16 Do. Do.
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at..17 Do. Do.

N B.—Besides the above Wines SIR ROGER D. FARIA has received a further supply from Bengal, as well by the *Duncan*, Captain Burd, as by the *Asia Felix*, Captain Ballard, amongst which there are a few Pipes of older Madeira Wine than the above; together with some excellent Calcavella and Vino Tinto, at moderate prices.

SIR ROGER D. FARIA begs leave to take this opportunity of stating to the public that he is not himself in the habit of forwarding Wines to any of the outstations, and that consequently he cannot be at the risque or expence of moving either Casks or Bottles from his Godowns; Gentlemen therefore who are desirous of purchasing his Wine will do him a further favor by giving the necessary directions for the same being removed by their own servants or agents.

Bombay, 3d, March 1816.

Baxter & Co.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY THE 4TH INST.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the HOUSE in Rampart-Row,
OCCUPIED BY

COL. W. COWPER,

PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE;

ALL his Household Furniture, consisting of an elegant set of Mahogany Tables, that will dine 18 or 20; Stuffed Couches; Bedsteads; Chairs, some Europe painted Floor Cloths; &c. &c. a few excellent Prints and Engravings; a Sideboard of good and useful Plate, a few articles of Plated Ware; Double branch Pedestal Candlesticks with shades; Hanging Lamps; Cut and plain Glass Ware; Earthen Ware; an assortment of Bengal Table linen almost new; &c. &c.

The Sale will commence at 10 o'Clock; and the lots to be paid for & cleared away in the course of the following day.

Bombay, 3d April, 1816.

FOURTEENTH

Calcutta Lottery.

LIST of Prizes drawn amongst the Tickets of this Lottery disposed of by Messrs SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co. at Bombay.

No. 1406 Prize of Sicca Rupees 20,000.
1149 ditto of Sicca Rupees 10,000.
3044 ditto ditto 5000.

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 1000 *each.*
No. 1417. 2513. 5140. 5174.

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 500 *each.*
1116. 2642. 5133.

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 250 *each.*

1195	1200	1458	2607	2614	3008
3011	3040	5144	5163	5189	5193

Prizes of Sicca Rupees 125 *each.*

1101	1105	1111	1121	1124	1125
1133	1134	1136	1144	1150	1153
1154	1155	1161	1164	1165	1168
1171	1173	1177	1187	1190	1197
1405	1414	1421	1441	1446	1447
1453	1465	1468	1469	1472	1476
1490	2601	2603	2616	2618	2619
2622	2623	2625	2637	2643	2653
2656	2663	2668	2674	2675	2677
2689	2693	3001	3006	3012	3015
3017	3026	3027	3029	3034	3035
3041	3047	3049	3050	3056	3057
3064	3068	3071	3072	3074	3077
3079	3082	3083	3085	3087	5094
5114	5121	5124	5128	5141	5147
5150	5152	5157	5160	5162	5165
5168	5171	5180	5198	5199.	

(Signed) A. TROTTER,
Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries.
Calcutta 6th March 1816.

The above Prizes will be discharged at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co. at 110 Bombay Rupees per 100 Sicca, after a deduction of 12 per Cent, in conformity with the first Article of the Scheme of the Lottery.

Bombay, 3d April 1816.

Advertisement.

WINES for Sale on Commission at the Godowns of MESSRS JOHN LECKIE & Co. at the undermentioned prices, viz.

London Particular Madeira,
Vintage 1807, per Pipe Rs. ..1000
Ditto 1809, per half Butt.....650
Ditto ditto per quarter Cask...250
Ditto 1812, per Pipe.....750
London Market Madeira,
Vintage 1812, per Pipe.....500
Malmsey:
Vintage 1808, per quarter Cask.300
Sercial or Madeira Hock,
Vintage 1808, per quarter Cask.300
Tinta or Madeira Burgundy,
Per quarter Cask,.....300

Bombay, 3d April 1816.

A CARD.

Wm. WESENCRAFT,
ARTIST.
Miniatures and Portraits
RUPEES 100.

Wm. WESENCRAFT,

TO-MORROW THE 4TH INSTANT
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At his Commission Warehouse,

VARIOUS articles of Household Furniture; Bottled Porter; &c. &c.

Bombay, 3d April 1816.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

TOMORROW THURSDAY THE 4TH INSTANT
At 12 o'Clock precisely
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT the Apollo new Pier, where she now lays ready for inspection, a Pleasure Boat, built of Teak at Mazagong last year.

The Boat is covered, the whole of her Sails and Rigging of Europe materials; sails well, and has remakably good accommodations.

Bombay, 3d April 1816.

Wanted

As Tutor and Preceptor to a Young Gentleman, 8 Years old, a person who has received a regular Classical education, and who is competent to instruct his pupil in Languages and other branches of education according to the mode pursued in the Public Schools in England.

Any person qualified as above who may be willing to undertake the Office, is requested to signify his desire by letter addressed to A. B. at the Courier Office, specifying the terms he may expect.

It is proposed that the Tutor shall be an Inmate of the Family, and it is necessary that his character, conduct, and manners be unexceptionable, and that he be unincumbered with a Family.

Bombay, 23d March, 1816.

PERSIAN HORSES.

TO be sold by Public Auction, this day at three o'Clock under the old Tamarind Tree a Lot of Persian and Arab Horses without reserve.

Bombay, 3d April 1816.

બજારાલ•ઘોડા

આજદીનેતારીખ (3)જી•બપોરનાં કલક•(3)નાં•જુનીઆંબલી•નીયે•જાહેર•લીલાવ•કરીને•વેચશે•બજારાલઘોડાનો•જથો એક•પણ•તેજથો•શધલો•એકઠો વેચશે •

તા•(3)આપરેલ(૧૮૧૬)

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 3d April 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH MARCH 1816.

LIEUTENANTCOLONEL JOHNTSON, late Deputy Quarter Master to the Field Force under the Command of Colonel East, having been ordered to proceed to the Presidency, to assume charge of his appointment of Quarter Master General of the Army the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Rose to be Line Quarter Master to the Force embodied under the Command of Colonel East, and to confirm Colonel East's appointment of Lieutenant Warren of His Majesty's 56th Regiment to act as Quarter Master of the 2d Brigade vice Rose. These appointments, to have effect from the 13th Inst.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following distribution of the Force under the Command of Colonel East take place on the termination of the Service in Kattywar.

His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, Detachment 7th Company of Artillery, and 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, to return to their Cantonments at Kaira.

Detachment 5th Company Artillery, His Majesty's 65th Foot, Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, and one Company of Pioneers, to proceed to Baroda.

Troop of Native Cavalry, Detachment 4th Company Artillry Flank Companies, 2d Battalion 3d Regiment, and 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, to rejoin the Head Quarters of their respective Corps, and stations, in the Southern Division of Guzerat.

Flank Companies 2d Battalion 2d Regiment together with the remaining details from the Detachment of Artillery, and Pioneers, after having completed the several Companies of the Corps left in Guzerat, to be embarked for the Presidency from the most convenient Ports.

The ordnance, public Stores, Cattle and Followers excepting such proportions as it may be necessary to send to Kaira are to be taken to Baroda in the first instance, and hereafter disposed of.

Captain Drummond of the Engineers is directed to Proceed to Surat, and resume his appointment of Superintending Engineer in the Southern Division of Guzerat.

The Head Quarters of the Officer Commanding the Artillery in Guzerat, now with Colonel East's Field Force is fixed for the present, at Baroda, in order to arrange the required distributions of Artillery and Ordnance Stores.

The Field Commissary is likewise to proceed to Baroda, and continue in charge of the Field commissaria e at that Station, until he receives further orders for its disposal.

On the approach of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment to its Station at Baroda, the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment is to proceed to the Deckan by such route as the Commander in Chief may direct.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—March 30th, Ship Moholer, Nacquduh Hawjee Ebram from Penang.—Ditto 31st, Armed Pattamar Musquetoe, from a Cruizer.

SAILED.—March 27th Ship William Petrie, Captain Thomas Ross, to Calcutta.—Ditto 28th Ship Prime, Captain G Mackintosh to Negapatem.—Ditto 30th, Ship Eliza Captain J. Cowan to Calcutta.

DEATH.—On the 28th June last, on board the Albion, in his passage from Calcutta to England, for the recovery of his health, first Lieutenant Thomas Richardson of the Bombay Marine.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, 3D APRIL 1816.

ALTHOUGH until such time as every particular shall reach us, we think it but justice to abstain from giving any decisive opinion on the conduct of *General Bianchi*, we are, nevertheless, strongly inclined to believe that Murat is no more.

It, unquestionably, appears, that some negotiation had been entered into with the Austrian Government, for the purpose of securing the Ex King and his family a safe retreat, but we apprehend that his wife was principally concerned in promoting that arrangement, and, most probably, without any previous consultation with him. That *he* didn't mean to avail himself of any such asylum is manifest from the way in which he first left Toulon, and, afterwards, Corsica. At the date of our last accounts from Europe, the general supposition, both in France and England, was, that he had set sail for America, since it was well known that having, on the above Island, raised a small body of troops, and purchased several vessels, he had embarked the whole of his followers and treasures, and, notwithstanding the ports were blockaded by Britishmen of war, had again committed himself to the perils of the deep, and contrived to elude the vigilance of our cruisers.

That his prospect of ultimate success in Italy was limited, indeed, we can well imagine, but, as he had quitted the Neapolitan capital, both in haste and disguise, & without the possibility of carrying much, if any thing, away, & as the valuables which his wife contrived to purloin, were in the greatest jeopardy, they having been, in most part, claimed by the courts of Spain and Naples, and she herself being at the mercy of Austria, it is a question, with us, whether he had the means of subsisting himself and followers in the event of reaching America in safety. We therefore think it not improbable that he might entertain the hopes, at least, of retrieving his pecuniary affairs, if not of restoring himself to regal power. Temporary success would have enabled him to raise contributions, and that temporary success should attend him on the onset, was rather probable than otherwise, considering that no suspicion whatever of his meditated plan had arisen, and that consequently the whole line of coast, was, in a general sense, so much exposed, that before a sufficient force could be assembled to punish or over whelm him, he might have accomplished more than was either dreamt of or looked for.

We admit the weakness and acknowledge the inefficiency, upon most occasions, of the Neapolitan government, when left, unsupported, to act by itself, but, when aided by power, it can shew itself not only to be decisive but cruel. In proof of this assertion we have nothing further to do than refer to the conduct of that Government, when Nelson commanded at Naples, and, when, to his eternal disgrace, as we think, he lent himself to the most vindictive and ruinous passions of human nature. The fate of Prince Francisco Caraccioli, a younger branch of one of the noblest Neapolitan families, who was *hung*, tho' he implored to be shot, at the fore yard arm of the British flag ship, is never recalled to our recollection without the most painful emotions, since we feel, with Blaquiere, that our countrymen, "the defenders of freedom "throughout the world, found them- "selves," (on that & other occasions) "humbled to the condition of becoming [illegible] of the cruelty of the King of [illegible] of blood."

That the Austrian general should not without first consulting his court we by no means wonder at, and tho', with the accustomed policy of Princes, Francis may outwardly express dissatisfaction at the deed, we entertain but little doubt that, in private, Bianchi will experience the caresses of his Sovereign, and, if absolution be necessary, we are much mistaken if His Holiness the Pope, the mortal enemy of Joachim, will not speedily afford it.

It has been by many frequently questioned whether a person making a voluntary affidavit before a person not authorized to administer an oath was liable to be prosecuted. The Lord Chancellor, of England, has however lately set the question completely at rest, as will be seen by the following extract :—

A question arose in the Court of Chancery on Wednesday, whether a person making a voluntary affidavit, before a person not authorised to administer an oath, was liable to be prosecuted? — The Lord Chancellor expressed himself nearly as follows:—"It may be useful to have it understood that he certainly is liable. There was a case discussed in this place, in which Lord Loughborough directed a prosecution for perjury against a man upon an affidavit sworn before an individual who had no anthority to administer an oath. I was then Attorney General, and found great difficulty in that case; but, upon looking into the proceedings of the Court of King's Bench, I found it established that that was a proceeding *contra bonos mores*. I accordingly prosecuted that person and succeeded in convicting him, and the Court of King's Bench put him into the pillory. It is therefore very important to be understood, that those affidavits made before a person who has no authority to administer an oath, although it does not constitute perjury in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, still it is an offence of such a high and heinous nature, that the person committing it may be prosecuted and put in the pillory. The case I allude to was that of the King *v.* Thompson."

It may not be amiss however to add that as all oaths must be lawful and allowed by the common law or some statute; so if they are administered by persons in private capacity, or not duly authorized, they are *coram non judice*, and void; and those administering them are guilty of a high contempt for so doing, without warrant of law, and punishable by fine and imprisonment. 3. *Inst.* 165. 4 *Inst.*278. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 257. 4 *Blacks. Comm.*137.

SEROOR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. Editor,

I need not say how obliged I shall be by your doing me the honor of giving the following reflections a column in your paper. The subject is too dear to the greatest part of your readers to require any apology from me, further than the expression of regret, that I have not been able to advocate it with an ability equal to its importance.

But destitute of every other good quality, the interest of the subject may recommend it to your notice, and induce you to comply with my request.

Seeking refuge, therefore, in the importance of my subject, perhaps I may be pardoned, for the opening of a question, involving the great personal happiness of every military man of this establishment; but, particularly, of that class whose prospects in the service daily diminishing may possibly look up to the unanimity of exertion, as the only means of relief and the only reasonable expectation of ever returning to the bosom of their friends.

Perhaps the difficulties which must always be attending on the introduction of great institutions, to which every man gives a positive value for the chance of benefit, were never less formidable than at the present moment, if indeed it may be said that we have undergone a sad lesson of experience from the abandonment of the last attempt to establish a military Fund on this establishment; how many instances indeed have since occurred, to make us regret the unfortunate issue of that experiment, and to reconcile us now to promote the renewal of a system, calculated to advance every individuals happiness.

It is scarcely necessary to allude to the plan now under consideration, for the establishment of a military Fund, for the relief of officers, widows and children, including the great and exemplary consideration of such cases of severe sickness, as may require a voyage to sea for recovery; this perhaps is one of the proudest testimonies we could have received of the sincerity and real interest, which has dictated the late general orders upon this sub-

[illegible] should be avoided with more [illegible] appearance of adulation, while [illegible] intrinsic merits of an Institution, embracing at once the great interests of humanity and the personal welfare of every individual in the army. On such a subject who is there that does nor raise his voice, and hail with true British feeling the encouragement, which is again offered to us, to secure the blessings of an institution, which it seems are now forcing their way through all impediment, and like the morning sun, at last, to dissipate the clouds and mists which have so long disfigured its appearance.

Still however there are a few dissentient, though it is to be hoped, not insurmountable objections, before this great event can be accomplished. The grand object therefore is to effect a reconciliation of every mans opinion, an attempt indeed, not altogether hopeless, if we may look to the other Establishments, for those advantages, which are to result from our unanimity. Nor ought we to despair of success, nor throw away a part because we cannot grasp the whole. From small beginnings great results will follow, and it may be presumed, without much exaggeration, that we shall emulate, after a short probation, our cotemporary settlements.

But let us put it home to our individual experience, and, first, the necessity of a widows Fund; let us ask ourselves how frequently the decease of a married officer calls upon his surviving friends to administer to the distressed situation of his widow and family. Nothwithstanding the acknowledged liberality of Indian benevolence in such cases, how small a sum can be realized among any man's intimate acquaintance, and how comparatively small the relief afforded, to the munificence of a general fund, and how often incompetent to its object. While such a system lasts every man reserves his donation for instances when his intimacy, with the deceased, interests and endears his mite; and after all, how partial and confined are the resources of friendship, not to say any thing of the ungracious and forbidding character of such an expedient.

Here then every man is called upon, more or less, for the exercise of his benevolence, and who amongst us, when contributing to such objects, has not sadly regretted the want of an institution, which would have provided for the widow of our friend upon a scale more deserving of her sex and situation? Who on such occasions has not checked the hand,

"That giving all, had scarcely given enough."

True, however, it is, that this objectionable mode of feeling the pulse of charity, has never been in vain. Few, perhaps none, but have practically felt the evil, & loudly wished it redressed. It would be a sad estimate of any mans understanding and heart to suspect the contrary.

But the merit and advantage of such institutions are not experimental, & what other encouragement do we look for, if the character they bear on the other side of India, has not established their importance.

It is imposible to give a public spirited undertaking, like this, a selfish consideration; it would indeed be practicably idle to try its merits by such a standard for what hale, or unmarried man, is proof against the infirmities of life, or the transition of a batchelor to a husband. But, Sir, to confound a liberal institution with such narrow conceptions, would indeed be giving a death-blow to all our hopes.

I may however be charged with a prejudice on the otherside; at any events to be outragiously right is better than being as much so wrong. And, perhaps, the doctrines of philanthropy could never come better recommended than when every thing seems tending to a more enlightened consideration of the claims of humanity. Such has been the imperceptible effect of a long state of suffering, and such the authority held out to us by that noble work of moral revelation, with which every page of the Edinburgh review so forcibly abounds.

It is impossible to foresee the exact system of regulations that may be deemed adviseable for the government of this institution, and it would be highly indecent to interrupt their progress. Perhaps however, after the case of widows &c. is disposed of, the great difficulty still remains in making prevision for such instances of sickness, as may claim the assistance of the Fund.

It is true the service has made a provision for officers reduced to obtain a sick certificate; but are his wants supplied? certainly not. He may require pecuniary aid, to procure him even the necessaries of life, on landing at his destined port. How, then is a difficulty like this to be simplified?

The next is the situation of a sick officer, who may find his medical adviser a little conscientious, and not being able to overcome his scruples is reduced to the hard alternative of lingering out his pains, without a friend to call upon. Is such, an object of assistance, with such an institution? If it be, the greatest reproach of a military life is removed, and we ought to be highly grateful for the interference which is likely to do so much good. The case therefore, for which no other provision is made, is, here, relieved, and from a state of despair, we may happily turn towards the munificence of an institution which provides for our distress.

Some, however, looking up to more extensive benefit for its adoption, perhaps, would gladly increase their subscriptions so that the system might provide for their future comfort, and, truly, the prospects in the service are such now, that who is there who would not for the consideration of an annuity, something on the same plan as that of the Civil Fund, gladly part with a much larger proportion of his pay, to secure himself a competence, which otherwise he probably would never obtain. So much indeed are the prospects of military men reduced that without some great combination of this kind, we shall never secure a provision for the future.

The present stand still in promotion, in the lower ranks of the army, is, indeed, a mighty consideration to us to give all countenance to such institutions. Every subaltern formerly got his company in 7—frequently in 4 years; but now, he drags out the prime of his life, perhaps for twenty, in this capacity, and all this time (except his brevet rank as Captain shall be granted), he is shut out of the pale of staff employment of any higher capacity, than that allotted to his rank; so that for the first 5 years of his service, he is shut out entirely, and the next 15 conditionally from the *clover fields*. What has he therefore to look forward to, except to that unanimity of exertion, which if he lives long enough, may secure him a hospitable retreat, when,

To his native land, he takes his way.
T'enjoy the fruits of many a hard earned day.

That we may look forward with confidence, to the moment when such an increase to the plan now in contemplation, will take place, there ought to be little doubt. In fact it is the only cheerful prospect left to those, who are obliged to fight their way through life, without interest, or powerful friends.

Such therefore who confine their prospects to the narrow range of unpatronized service will do well to lend their hearts and hands to this establishment. We must carefully nurse it in its infant state to bring it to maturity.

Let us then put an active shoulder to the plough that it may be productive of a grateful harvest in timeto come. The Machine once put in motion, will secure us the fruits.

A SUBALTERN BATCHELOR

CALCUTTA.

The Public will be pleased to learn, that authentic iuformation reached town last night of Captain Cartwright, Military Secretary to Major-General Ochterlony, K. C. B. being on his way down the New Road, with the Ratification, on the part of the Rajah of Napaul, of the Treaty between the British Government and that State; and of a cessation of hostilities having consequently taken place between the English Army, serving on the North-east Frontier, and the Goorkha Troops.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Captain Cartwright may be expected to reach the presidency to day.

[*Appendix to the Times,—March* 12.

We have high satisfaction in publishing the following Extract of a Letter, announcing the Capture of the important Fort of Hurriarpore.

BEUGWANPORE, 31 March, 1816.
9 P. M.

"This moment I have received intelligence of a nature which will afford you satisfaction, and which I hasten to communicate by Extract from my Letters from Hurriarpore.

"On the 1st the enemy's stockade to the S. W. of the Fort, about 600 yards, was attacked with all the Light Companies of the Brigade (first Brigade) under Lieut. Colonel O'Halloran, who arrived within a hundred yards of the position, at day-break, driving in a small picquet of 30 men who in retreating, fired upon our party: thus giving the signal to those in the stockade and Fort, who immediately assembled at the latter, and commenced a fire from a small Gun in the stockade, but with no effect, almost immediately making a sally from it, with a most determined bravery, but were most gallantly repulsed, although with some loss on our side; not however amounting to more than 10 or 12 killed 17 wounded of H. M. 24th Foot, 6 or 7 of 21st N. I. about the same number of the 18th N. I. and 16 of the Chumparun Light Infantry Battalion. The Officers wounded are.

"Major Hughes, H. M. 24th. in left arm.
"Capt. Smith, ditto right knee, severely.
"Lieut. O Leary, ditto thigh, slightly.
"Capt. Lindsay, Artillery, right hand and thighs, and,
"Lieut. Des Voeux, Chumparun Light Infantry, severely in both thighs.

"The enemy are said to have suffered severely.

"On the forenoon of the 2d, the enemy evaquated the fort of Hurriarpore, and it was immediately taken possession of by our Troops.

"The fatigue of the Brigade has been great, from the difficulty of getting the Guns through the Pass of the Churreea Ghautie range, but all the Men & Officers are in high health and spirits, and most anxious to get a sight of Nypaul."

[*Ind. Gaz.—March* 11.

We have been favoured with a perusal of the remarks on the state of Lascar impressment at this Port, and the plan for a Marine Registry Office, which has deservedly received the approbation of all the members of the Mercantile Community. The cause of the depreciated state of the Lascar Service, here, appears to be especially the mischievous influence of a few Ghaut Serangs, who involving the Lascars in bond debts legally or fraudulently constructed, obtain a controul over even the person of the Lascar, appropriate the major part of his earnings and deter him from the free disposal of his own services: by their being too the sole contractor for the procuring of Native Seamen, they are able to impose upon the Commanders of Ships, any description of men, who are often to say no worse of them, wholly incompetent to the duties of a nautical life. Some of the principal Articles, proposed for the regulation of the Office, we are enabled to lay before our readers, and they seem to be well calculated for the establishment of a useful class of Seamen, hitherto almost unknown in Calcutta. We should like to see some additional article, agreeably to the tenor of that which is accurately stated by our correspondent to be in force at Bombay, by which the Crews of ships burnt in Port, are compelled to work out the time for which they have been paid in advance, in some public employment.

Article 1. That an Office, to be called the Seaman's Regulating office," be opened on the for the purpose of Registering the Name, Age, Qualification, and other particulars, agreeably to the annexed table, of every Serang, Tindal, Lascar and other description of Native Seamen, now sailing, or proposing hereafter to sail out of the port of Calcutta, and granting Certificates to each Individual so registering himself, and also a copy from the register of the entry concerning him, signed by the office-keeper.

Article 2. That every Gunner, Carpenter, Seacunny, &c. be required in like manner, to obtain similar Certificates, and that the crews of all vessels, belonging to the port, now at sea, be required to register themselves without delay, on returning to port. All pilots to be furnished with printed copies of these regulations, for the purpose of handing to the commanders of the inward bound vessels, on their taking charge, and the commanders themselves be required to explain the same to their ship's companies.

Article 3. Commanders making applications for ship's companies to the Regulating the vessel, her destination, and such other particulars as may be requisite for the Office-keeper's guidance, such crews will be provided and be shipped.

days after the date of the application, in the proportions stated in a table.

Article 4. Ten days previous to the shipment, the commander or his chief officer in the presence of the Office-keeper, shall pay at the rate stated in a table, the advance to the ship's company according to the voyage, they are about to proceed on, and the blanks of a printed list of the ship's company (similar to those used in English vessels) be then filled up, and attested by the Office-keeper, such list being first signed by the commanders, his officer, gunner and serang.

Article 5. Commanders not preferring to ship their men from the Regulating Office, will be at liberty to ship them by any other means they think proper, provided always that they ship no others as Seamen, than the certified regularly Registered Seamen of the port, always however paying their ship's companies and authenticating the list of their crews, as provided in the preceding article.

Article 6. That no pilots take charge of any outward bound vessel, not producing a list of her crew so authenticated, or that has on board any seamen, who do not produce the Certificate of Registry, agreeably to the last article.

Article 7. The crews of all vessels, sailing from the port of Calcutta, after the

shall on their return to port, be paid off and discharged at the Regulating Office in the presence of the Office-keeper, and the rest of the ship's companies so discharged, or a copy of it signed by the commander, his chief officer, gunner, and serang, be deposited at the Office and kept there. The commander having first filled up the column (left blank for that purpose) opposite to each man's name,) with such short notice of his character and behaviour during the voyage as to him and his officers he may appear to merit.

Article 8. In order that the Office may become as extensively useful as possible to the Seamen, the Office-keeper will receive any sums they may wish to deposit from their advance, or otherwise, for the use of their families during their absence, and pay the same agreeably to instructions.

[*Harkaru.*

As the new Ship Letter Act is too long for a News-paper, we give the following excellent *precis* of it from the Calcutta Gazette.

The recent arrivals from Europe, have brought to hand various copies of the Ship Letter Act, passed on the 11th July last. As it is exceedingly voluminous, and much too long for insertion in a news-paper, we have preferred attempting a succinct abstract of its main provisions to subjecting our readers to the unavailing task of wading through its fifty three sections. The right of the Company to receive other than inland postage for letters transmitted between England and India, is henceforth annulled; and the whole charge of the sea conveyance, and delivery at its destined port of all correspondence between the Mother country, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and East Indies, is vested in the Postmaster General of England and his agents.—A mail is to be dispatched to India, once in every month, if practicable.—These mails may be conveyed either by packet-boats specially appointed for the service; or by any of His Majesty's ships of war, or of the Company's ships, or of private traders, accordingly as may appear most convenient to the Postmaster General. In all these cases, the rates of postage are fixed in the following manner: for every single letter carried from London or other port in Great Britain to the Cape, Mauritius, or India, or *vice versa* three shillings and six pence: for every double letter seven shillings: for every treble letter ten shilling and six pence; and for every ounce weight fourteen shillings; and so in proportion.—On letters carried between the Cape, Mauritius, and India, or *vice versa*, only one-half of these respective duties is leviable.—News-papers, Price-Currents, and other Papers liable to stamp-duties, and duly stamped, provided they be sent in covers open at the sides or ends, are exempted from the heavy duties and subject only to three pence per ounce.—In cases where vessels belonging to the Company or to private individuals are employed as packets, the Company or Owners are to receive a reasonable sum by way of freight.—The Commander of a packet who shall, after receiving the mail on board, and obtaining his clearance, wilfully neglect to proceed on his voyage within twenty-four hours, or deviate from its course, is declared liable to a penalty of £500. The aforesaid rates are to be paid, on letters transmitted from England to India, at the place of their delivery in India; and on letters sent from India to England either at the place of their dispatch, or that of their delivery, at the option of the parties sending the same.—These are the principal rules applicable to letters transmitted through the regular establishment of packets.—It is however further enacted that the Postmaster General may send bags of letters from Great Britain to the Cape, Mauritius, and India, by vessels, not appointed as packets; and in such cases, a sea postage of one shilling and two pence shall be charged for every single letter, and soon—which shall be payable at the port of delivery.—Letters sent after the same manner from the Cape, Mauritius, or the East Indies to Great Britain, are however only liable to a sea postage at eight pence per single sheet, and so in proportion.—The Commanders of vessels so conveying bags of letters, shall be intitled on delivering them at the Post Office, to receive as a recompence for their trouble, two pence for every letter. The integrity of these rules is guarded by the award of heavy penalties against those transgressing them.—Having now stated such provisions of the Act as affect the public in general, we shall proceed to say a few words regarding the exemptions to them.—Owners, Charterers, or Consignees of vessels are authorised to transmit on board their own ships, any number of letters not collectively exceeding twenty ounces, free from sea postage; provided the letters be endorsed with the words, "*Owner's, Charterer's, or Consignee's letter,*" and with the name and place of abode of the Owner, or firm to which he belongs.—Owners of goods are entitled to the same privilege, except that in their case it only extends to six ounces. The same rules hold in the case of Owners or Consignees of ships or goods receiving letters under similar circumstances from abroad. * Moreover, the provisions of the Act do not in any way affect the Owner's letters arriving in England from India, on any day prior to the 10th October 1816; all such going free of postage as heretofore.—Owner's letters found to exceed the prescribed weight, are declared liable to seizure.—Soldiers and Seamen are authorised to send single letters on the payment of one penny upon putting the same into any Post Office.—The President of the Board of Controul may send and receive letters and packets to and from India, free of postage; and the Secretary of State, for Colonial Affairs and Secretaries to the Treasury, to and from the Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon. The Commissioners and Secretary of the Board of Controul may send or receive letters to and from India and the Cape of Good Hope, free of postage; provided that the collective weight sent or received by one mail or vessel do not exceed five ounces for each Commissioner and Secretary. Also the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, during the time of their service, and one year after retirement from office, may transmit and receive letters free of Post go to and from India only: such letters being wholly on the Company's concerns and addressed to, or superscribed in the hand writing of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman. Others of the Directors shall enjoy this advantage only during one year after the passing of the Act.—But the Directors, may convey on their own ships, packets free from postage, provided the collective weight sent by each ship do not exceed five ounces; and this privilege they shall continue to enjoy during one year after they have quitted the direction.—If at any future time, three months should elapse without the dispatch of a regular male from Great Britain to the Cape, Mauritius, and India, or *vice versa*, it will then become lawful for individuals to convey letters and packets to and from such place, whence the mail has not been dispatched, without risk of penalty or forfeiture; and in the event of the regular establishment of mails not being carried into effect within six months after the passing of the Act, persons conveying letters to and from India shall not incur any penalty whatsoever.—Lastly, it is provided, with a view probably of giving time to individuals resident abroad to become acquainted with the new laws, that for twelve Months after the passing of the Act no letter or packet of whatever weight or description going from the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, or India, shall be chargeable with a higher rate of sea postage than five shillings.—The Act does not extend to China.—Its remaining Sections refer to the establishment of subordinate post offices; the method of transmitting and delivering bags, and of collecting the revenue; the penalties against infringemement of the new rules, and the requisite declaration from masters of vessels; matters which although of essential importance to those specially concerned in them, can be little interesting to the company at large.—The surplus of the monies arising from these imposts is to be carried to the benefit of the Consolidated Fund.

* No mention whatever is made of *duplicates*, so that the Owner, who never can be satisfied with the dispatch of only one set of advices, is notwithstanding the apparently liberal principle of this exemption, in fact left nearly in the same condition as if he were bound to pay the sum total of the regular duties.

[*The Times,—March* 12.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES,—SEPTEMBER 9.

DUKE OF ORLEANS.

The remains of the accomplished Mr. John Tweddell, have lately been published by his brother. In a letter to the Hon. S. Digby, dated Hamburgh, January 1796, is an account of the conduct of the present Duke of Orleans, in that critical period which succeeded the death of Louis XVI. The letter is in French: we trust that the following translation will prove interesting to our readers:—

I have received the following particulars of the circumstances which have attended the young Duke of Orleans*, they will interest you. They have been communicated to me by a person too intimately connected with him to be deceived himself, and who is too honourable and sincere to be capable of deceiving others. You may therefore depend upon the truth of the narration. When the young Duke of Orleans decided to leave France, after having been the object of arrest, it was never with the intention of bearing arms against his country, & even when the Archduke Charles invited him to enter into the service of the Emperor with the honours due to his rank, and offered to him the commission and appointments of Lieutenant-General, he declined them, remained at Mons only long enough to obtain a passport (about 24 hours), and set out for Switzerland, with little more than a hundred louis—the whole of his fortune.

As soon as he had arrived in Switzerland he was persecuted by the aristocrats; knowing too that Robespierre would make his family responsible for his emigration, he determined to disappear so completely, that they should believe in France he no longer existed. He therefore withdrew to the most elevated mountains of Switzerland. Not daring to appear in the parts generally frequented by the curious, his journey was so much the more interesting, as it had necessarily for its object the choice of situations the least known. As he had left with his sister the little money which remained to him, it was amidst the greatest privations that he passed four months. Upon holidays, and other remarkable seasons, he expended fifteen-pence for his own board and lodging, and for that of an ancient servant, who was unwilling to leave him. Possessing, at length, but a single louis, he was compelled to part with this old domestic,—with this last consolation: and having heard that a place of Professor of Geometry was vacant in a College of the Grisons, he became the successful candidate. There he remained six months without any person knowing him, and made himself so beloved by the scholars, and respected by the master, that one of the Messrs. de Salis, who had persecuted him as Duke of Orleans, struck with the ability and merit of the young Professor, proposed that he should become preceptor to his children. This the young Duke of Orleans refused, remaining in his college to teach geometry in the German language, and it was not until after the death of Robespierre, that, no longer alarmed for his mother and brothers he left his retreat, and revived the attachment of a few friends; since which time he has constantly lived in a little town in Switzerland, with the same simplicity, and equally unknown.

He is now determined to visit North America, to enjoy that liberty for which he has suffered so much. It will be then,—it will be in the middle of forests, that he will perfect an education which adversity has begun so well. I have no doubt but that he will still display that unaffected and eminent courage which has always made him superior either to good or to bad fortune. It is with the same simplicity of manners—the same loftiness of soul—that he had been seen a Prince at sixteen, without pride; a General of the army at seventeen, rallying the troops, three times, at Genappe; a professor of geometry at twenty, perfect as if he has devoted numerous years to the study of the sciences; and in every situation, under all circumstances, appearing as if he were born for the post that he filled. To conclude, I cannot better delineate the strength, and at the same time the moderation of his character, than by giving you the copy of a letter, which he has lately written to an American, who has offered to him some uncultivated ground to clear:—'I am greatly "disposed to labour in order to acquire independence; "misfortune has struck me, but thanks be to God, it has "not crushed me. Too happy in this charge—that my "great youth has prevented my contracting habits which "might be difficult to lay aside, and that fortune has "been removed from me before I have been able to use "or to abuse it." Tell me what do you think of him.

Every one is acquainted with the melancholy fate of the 38 girls of Verdun. M. Delille has immortalised these innocent victims in his poem of "*pity*," and his beautiful verses will ever remain engraven in the memory of those possessed of taste and sensibility. The crime of these young ladies consisted in their having offered flowers and sweet-meats to the King of Prussia. All were condemned to death, 36 suffered punishment, two only escaped, being under the age prescribed by law; they were not fourteen. Their punishment was commuted to a public exposition of six hours, and an imprisonment of twenty years. By good fortune the imprisonment lasted only twenty-eight months: circumstances put an end to it. One of these interesting females last year wrote a letter to the King of Prussia, when that Monarch was at Paris; these are the two letters which she received in answer:—

"Your letter of the 25th of May has reminded me of one of the melacholy events in the French Revolution. A crime, the remembrance of which filled with bitterness the heart of the late King, my father. I thought it my duty to give the victim, who survived this shocking outrage, a testimony of the interest with which she inspires me. I intend to send you from Berlin a jewel, which may remind you of the interest I have taken in your unhappy fate and that of your unfortunate companions.

(Signed) "FREDERICK WILLIAM.
"Head-quarters at Paris, June 2, 1814.

"The events which have so rapidly succeeded each other, prevented me from earlier fulfilling the promise I made you, Madame, in my letter of the 2d June, 1814. I pray you to accept the accompanying sweet-meat box, with my cypher, as a proof of the interest I have felt in the sufferings you endured during the year 1792.

(Signed) "FREDERICK WILLIAM.
"Paris, Aug. 24, 1815."

The sweet-meat box was ornamented with 20 magnificent diamonds' forming the King's cypher.

"The revolution would not have been so fruitful in crimes and evils if it had not been so fruitful in pardon and amnesty.

A pamphlet has lately appeared in Paris, entitled "Les Campagnes d'un Avocal, or anecdotes relating to the history of the revolution." The author, among other things, relates, that on the 21st of June, 1792, when the grand attack was commenced against Louis XVI. which only terminated on the 10th of August following, he was with one of his friends in the garden of the Thuilleries, and both shuddered at the dangers to which the King and his august family were exposed. "We were accosted, "says he, "by a young man, who would have inspired me with distrust had it not been for the reception which my friend gave him. He had a soldierly tone, lively eyes, a bilious complexion a vulgar style, and foreign accent. He spoke freely on the subject of the disorders which occupied our attention, and said that, where he the King, things, should not go on so. This man was Buonaparte!" Well, this same man was twice in possession of supreme power, but did not lose it from excess of goodness. The following is another anecdote relating to the revolutionary tribunal:—"A commissary of land-carriage, aged 82, and quite deaf, was, with his daughter, condemned, without having been made acquainted with his fate: he had passed the whole of the sitting in profound sleep, and his daughter had answered for him. On their return to jail, and having their hands tied, she was able to persuade him, by signs of the head and by an affecting air of satisfaction, that they were about to be transferred to a more commodious prison. He would have been undeceived had he paid attention to the other persons condemned; but he saw only his daughter. Seated at length on the fatal cart, he fell asleep reclining upon her. Having reached the place of execution, she succeeded in getting him carried cautiously on the scaffold, and he passed on unconsciously from sleep to death.

* At that time about 23 years of age.

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The Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Paris, kept in its treasury the ornaments used at the coronation of Buonaparté: On the King's return, the Chapter was authorised to convert into church ornaments the two velvet mantles sprinkled with gold bees. The bees were sold to an English trader, who carried them to London, where they now form part of the paraphernalia of a theatre. Buonaparte a few days after the 20th of March demanded back his bees. The Chapter was greatly embarrassed. Some Cannons, charged by the agents of police with having sold them for their own profit, were threatened with imprisonment. However, they got off with a mere fright. At present the mantles without the bees, and the other articles used at Buonaparté's coronation, are locked up in private drawers, awaiting the decision of government, and are no longer shewn to the curious who visit the Metropolitan church.

The elegant and valuable present of plate given by the East India Company to Mr. Adam, late their Counsel, now Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court in Scotland, on account of his long, able, and meritorious services to the Company, has been finished in a superior stile, by Messrs. Makepeace and Harpur, of Serle-street: - it is inscribed with the arms of the Company, and those of the Lord Chief Commissioner.

NORTH POLE.—Saturday, a paper, by Mr. Scoresby, of Whitby was read at a meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, on the subject of polar ice, and the difficulties encountered by the whalers in their annual visits to those Northern regions. Scoresby's frequent visits to that part of the globe have induced him to turn his attention to the possibility of reaching the Pole by means of an excursion over the ice; and a considerable portion of his paper was devoted to this very interesting subject. It appears from his account, that the whalers have sometimes penetrated so high as eighty-one and a half degrees, or within about 600 miles of the Pole, which space he considers might be travelled in sledges, by means of reindeer or dogs, in about a fortnight; and that for the return, allowing for casualties, and time of observations, the whole might be accomplished in six weeks. From his knowledge of the climate, he thinks the temperature of the weather will present no very great obstacle, having observed that after a long continuance of north wind, the thermometer never was very considerably depressed. The difficulties he contemplates are, open water, rough or mountainous ice, or similar land, soft snow, and dense mists.—As it is supposed that the first will not be very extensive, he proposes to have his *trainaux* formed in the shape of canoes, so that they might pass over any thing of the kind, while the dogs might be made to swim; and for other obstacles, he must trust in a great measure to chance, supplying himself with what may be neccessary to overcome them should they occur. In shaping his course to the Pole, he [illegible] the assistance of the magnetic needle, and measure it to solar observations, which, together with a good chronometer, would answer every purpose could he be sure of not meeting with mists.—He likewise proposes to assist himself in hilly weather, by making his cavaleade move at some distance apart in a triangular form, which, once properly directed, may with attention, be got to proceed with considerable accuracy. From his experience of the atmosphere of high northern latitudes, however, he does not anticipate such weather, except with southerly winds, which are not of frequent occurrence or long continuance.

The breast-pin which was worn by Louis XVI. at the time of his decapitation, is in the possession of a gentleman of Bath. It is very elegant, and formed of an emerald, set round with brilliants.

By the will of a Gentleman (which was proved some years ago at the Commons,) one of his sons became possessed of considerable personal property, and very much to the surprise of the other relatives, as thy were, by such a disposal, completely excluded from any benefit in the testator's property. The remarks and wonders on the occasion, it would now appear, were not without some reasonable excitement, as the supposed favoured son has lately and accidentally made some discovery as to the authenticity of the will itself. Dining with a convivial party, and in a merry mood, he told them that having got hold of his father's will, and finding it would give to him only an inconsiderable legacy, he went immediately to a person, and offered him 200 guineas to imitate the hand writing of his father, to a will which he should make; that the offer was accepted, and he had succeeded in every respect, as the hand-writing of the witnesses to the will was perfectly imitated. As a sequel to his story, he mentioned also, that the person who had forged the Will for him had applied recently for three hundred pounds more, and threatened, in case of refusal, to discover the whole transaction. From the reports of such a conversation an enquiry has naturally followed; the Will in question is declared to be a forgery, and the person who forged it, has actually embarked for America. The son remains in apparent security and defiance, as the property is all spent and the real will entirely destroyed.

The Archbishop of C[illegible]shel has refused to consecrate the new church erected at C[illegible]her, in Ireland, at the instance of Lady Caher, on account of its not being built *due east and west*, as the Canons require.....The Jews are allowed to reside at Rome only on condition of their appearing once a week in a church where missionaries are appointed to recommend their conversion. Vergers patrole the aisles, and touch with a white wand the yellow badge on the shoulders of those who fall asleep. The richer Jews attend with cotton in their ears. There is usually about Easter an annual conversion of some Jew, who is baptised with great exultation, and liberally rewarded. He often relapses again about Christmas, in order to be ready for the next anniversary triumph of the faith.....The Irish Noblemen who declined to present the Catholic Petition is called by some of the Board, "My Lord *Do-no-more*."

The New Copy-Right Bill contains a proviso, "that in the case of magazines, reviews, and other periodical publications, it is sufficient to make entry at Stationers'-hall within a month next after the publication of the first number or volume." And booksellers in general should observe, that it is required by the new law to enter but *one* copy only, and not *eleven* as formerly, and that entry need not be made till one month after publication; and if they first advertise in a country paper, not till three months. The entry of such single copy in one or three months is security against the five pounds penalty; and then the other ten copies must be demanded, as wanted, by a month's notice in writing. The copy-right, which exists independently of any entry, is for twenty-eight years to surviving authors for the remainder of their lives.

The *basket* which succeeded the *ridicule*, as the convenient appendage of *Elegantes*, is succeeded in its turn by a *cartouch box* of leather, lined with velvet.—Unmarried ladies are understood to carry blank cartridges:—married ladies, shotted.

The *system* of *vagrancy*, which was exposed at the late General Quarter Sessions for the county of Devon, is a most deplorable abuse of that benevolent act of the legislature, which grants pecuniary aid to soldiers, seamen, and their families, on their respective journies home—It came out, that a man of *gentlemanly* apprearance, called Malony, keeps, or kept, an office in St. Giles's, London, for the manufacture and sale of printed Passes, to which the names of magistrates are ingeniously forged in imitation of their proper hands writing. These passes he sold, at [illegible] each, to any [illegible] who paid their own [illegible] to the [illegible] they were landed at Portsmouth, on the Kentish coast, or other parts the most remote from those to which they purport to be travelling; the printer's name and residence tallying with the residence of the magistrate whose forged signature they bore. On *returning* again towards London they exhibit other passes, bearing the signatures and imprints of a magistrate and a printer of the place at which they affect to have received them. Thus, their first passes bear the imprint of London, or Southwark. Others bear the signature of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and a name of a printer of that city; not a few, bear the name of a well known Rev. magistrate, of Dock, who upon examining his name so signed, has expressed his surprize at the close imitation of his own writing; and these bear the imprint of a well known printer also at Dock—yet all manufactured in St. Giles's!—With these, the impostors have levied considerable sums, for travelling subsistence, from magistrates and parish-officers, by day, and probably robbed by night.—It is believed that the number of vagrants so travelling, throughout the whole Islands amount to thousands!—Nor is the widespread imposition yet at an end. Within the last few days, two soldiers wives were brought to our county bridewell, with these passes; which, after some hesitation they confessed had been sold to them by vagrants in Plymouth (where they had just landed from Gibraltar) & with the purchase, they got *instructed* how to make the most of them. Accordingly, one of these noviciates had been drawing subsistence for *seven* children, all the way up from Plymouth, but was brought to confess here that she had no child.—As a proof how quickly laziness may be trained to knavery, a boy of 15, was brought to our county bridewell about ten days ago, professing to be utterly *dumb*.—His mouth was examined; and the organ of speech appearing perfect, while his countenance at the same time betrayed consciousnes; an arrangement was made in the boy's hearing to send for a surgeon to *operate* upon him.—When, in the moment of fear, the boy exclamed, "I can speak!"—He now confessed that he had ran away from his master, in Lelant, Cornwall; that he fell in, soon after, with an old vagrant, who advised him to sham dumb;—he did so, and with such success, that by the time he reached Exeter, he had accumulated about 30 shillings in silver, besides having bought himself clothes and food by the way!

HOAX EXTRAORDINARY.—Saturday, Bedford-row exhibited a scene similar to that which Berners-street did two years ago. Some mischievous wag had summoned, by two-penny post letters, nearly one half of the tradesmen of London, to wait upon the respectable Dr. Hutton, of Bedford-row, with the various commodities in which they deal. At an early hour in the morning, the family were accordingly disturbed by the arrival of a hearse and six horses, with mourning to correspond. Shortly afterwards, an elegant post-coach, with six horses, drove up; the horses and postillions decorated with favours, as if to carry into the country a new-married couple. Then followed several coffins, plain and ornamented. Now and then a solitary one-horse chaise drove up to enliven the scene, and a mob speedily collected. Hallooing boys cruelly added to the mortification of the disappointed candidates for the Doctor's custom, by pelting them most unmercifully with snow-balls; and a general shout of exultation, accompanied by vollies of these missiles, burst forth at the appearance of every fresh *gudgeon*. Towards noon, the higher classes, consisting of physicians, accoucheurs, and apothecaries, in their splendid carriages began to arrive, all summoned on the same fruitless errand. It is impossible to enumerate the many articles of luxury and utility which were conveyed to the door in question. The coal-dealers, and proprietors of post-horses & chaises, seem, however, to have been the chief sufferers. The coal-waggons in particular, at one time, nearly blocked up the street. Several tradesmen prudently returned with their wares before entering the crowd, having been informed of what was going on by the numerous videttes, which were every instant going to and returning from the scene of action.

SUPPLEMENT TO A FACE—An extraordinary operation in Surgery has been lately performed by Mr. Carpue, of Deanstreet. An Officer of distinction lost his *Nose* in actual service in Egypt, though otherwise enjoying robust health. On his return home, hearing that Mr. Carpue had, in his Anatomical Lectures, mentioned the possibility of supplying the defect, and that the story of *Taliacotus* was not a fable, there being a very beautiful work of his on the subject, in which the whole process was described, and it being known that in India one of the Casts were in the habit of performing this operation—he [illegible] Gentleman who undertook the [illegible] was, that by [illegible] flesh and skin from [illegible] succeeded informa[illegible] takes of the regular [illegible] of the blood, and is not to be distinguished from the original. [illegible] forehead has also [illegible] the flesh and skin which were cut out to supply the deficiency; and it is justly regarded as an operation highly honourable to Mr. Carpue and to the science of the present day.

An UGLY WIFE, *or a* GIBBET.—The following amusing anecdote is extracted from a M. S. sheet of the Border Antiquities of England and Scotland, which is now in progress of publication, and to which Mr. Walter Scott is a contributor:—"In the 17th century, the greater part of the property lying upon the river Ettricke, belonged to Scott of Harden, who made his principal residence at Oakwood Tower, a border-house of strength still remaining' on that river. William Scott (afterwards Sir William) son of the head of this family, undertook an expedition against the Murrays of Elibank, whose property lay at a few miles distant. He found his enemy upon their guard, was defeated, and made prisoner in the act of driving off the cattle, which he had collected for that purpose. Our hero, Sir Gidean Murray, conducted his prisoner to the castle, where his lady received him with congratulations upon his victory, and enquiries concerning the fate to which he destined his prisoner:—"The gallows," answered Sir Gidean, for he is said already to have acquired the honor of Knighthood, "to the gallows with the marauder."—"Hout na, Sir Gidean," answered the considerate matron in her vernacular idiom, "would you hang the winsome young Laird of Harden when ye have three ill-favoured daughters to marry?" "Right," answered the Baron who catched at the idea, "he shall marry our daughter, mickle mouthed Meg, or strap for it." Upon this alternative being proposed to the prisoner he, upon the first view of the case, stoutly preferred the gibbet to "mickle mouthed Meg," for such was the nickname of theyoung lady whose real name was Agnes. But at length, when he was literally led forth to execution, and saw no other chance of escape he retracted his ungallant resolution, and preferred the typical noose of matrimony to the literal cord of hemp. Such is the tradition established in both families, and often jocularly referred to upon the Borders. It may be necessary to add, that mickle mouthed Meg and her husband were a very happy and loving pair, and had a very large family, to each of whom Sir William Scott bequeathed good estates.

Poetry.

"ODE.

"Of all the slaves by fate accurst,
Sure a DEPENDANT is the worst,
The dupe of every whim;
The negro chain'd on Afric's shore,—
The meanest wretch that tugs the oar,
Is blest, compar'd to him.

"Heav'n guard me from the ills of life!
Six froward imps, a scolding wife,
A coxcomb's vain parade;
A doctor's bill, a pleader's bawl,
A larder lean—but most of all
From *Flattery's* fawning trade.

"See APPIUS, curst with mighty gains,
How great his pride! how small his brains!
How haughty, cold, and stern!
Behold him at a levee wait—
The sycophant, a toof of state,
Must bow and cringe in-turn.

"Sprung from the lowest dregs of earth,
He boasts no high patrician birth,
No great illustrious name;
A supple droll, ordain'd for sport,
He serves to play the fool at court,
Where C***** does the same.

"Though fortune give me such a share
Of wealth, that leaves me none to spare,
A happier fate is mine;
Since providence hath largely sent
A richer portion in CONTENT,
And why should I repine?

"For know, my friend, of human bliss
The whole economy is this—
(Experience speaks it true:)
If little be our worldly part,
To sit resign'd—and learn the art
To make that little do.

"Here seated in my calm retreat,
My milk is pure, my fruits are sweet,
Wash'd by the early dews;
How fresh the breeze! how clear the sky!
My faithful handmaids ever nigh,
Contentment and the Muse.

"My house a crib—built firm and strong,
My garden, half an acre long,
Well planted o'er with flowers;
And then of books a precious store,
Of ancient and of modern lore,
To charm the lonely hours.

"Thanks to the gods for what they send!
A cheerful glass to treat a friend,
Of liquor old and rare?
O'er which, borne high on fancy's wing,
"We drink our country and our king,
Or toast some fav'rite fair.

"And, what I hold my greatest pride,
A partner, in affliction tried,
O'er life's tempestuous sea;
Kind, patient, affable, sincere,
To all who know her virtues, dear—
But double dear to me.

"Thanks to the gods for what they give!
Thus *independent* let me live;
Thus *independent* die;
Steal from the world—not quite unknown—
And may some monumental stone
Point where my ashes lie.

"Enough, that o'er their father's bier
My children drop the filial tear,
By fond affection shed;
And (grateful to the poet's mind)
The humble works I leave behind
Embalm my memory dead."

SONG.

Sung by Grimaldi, in the new Pantomime of Haleqwin Whittington, written by James Smith, esq.

Now's the time to change our clime,
Commerce shuts his day-book;
Trade forgets his book of debts,
Pleasure ope's his play-book.
Age throws off his winter cough,
Gout forgets his flannel;
Small and great at Dover wait,
To cross the British Channel.
London now is out of town,
Who in England tarries;
Who can bear to linger there,
When all the world's in Paris?

Jockies, Jews, and Parlez-vous,
Courtezans and Quakers,
Players, Peers, and Auctioneers,
Parsons, Undertakers,
Modish airs, from Wapping stairs,
Wit from Norton Falgate,
Bagatelle from Clerkenwell,
And elegance from Aldgate.
London now, &c.

City dames, the rage inflames,
(They know how to time it;)
Mrs. Sims is full of whims,
And hates our foggy climate;
Mrs. Grill is very ill,
Nothing can improve her,
Unless she sees the Thuilleries,
And waddles thro' the Louvre.
London now, &c.

Lawk! who is that, with monstrous hat,
Her parasol who handles?
'Tis Mrs. Flame, the Borough dame,
Who deals in tallow candles.
Nay, Goody, pray, don't turn away,
These Mounseers do not trust 'em!
Whene'er we meet in Tooley-street,
I promise you *my* custom.
London now, &c.

Prudence chides, Folly guides,
We know which to mind most;
And fairly bid, as Boney did,
The devil take the hindmost!
Thus we dance thro' giddy France,
And when we find the fun done,
The piper pay, and march away
With empty purse to London.
London now, &c.

THE BACHELOR NICKED.

CŒLEBS, who dreaded being *tax'd double*,
For refuge ran to *matrimony*;
But soon, alas! the clouds of trouble
Eclipse poor CŒLEBS' *moon of honey!*

CŒLEBS is married to a shrew,
Her curtain lectures much abhorring;
So now he'll have enough to do,
Between *domestic* war and *foreign!*

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